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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
8

9 Roosevelt Marquize Sherrod,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 Charles L Ryan, et al.,

13 Defendants.  
14

No. CV-15-00296-PHX-DJH (ESW)

**ORDER**

15 Pending before the Court are a number of motions filed by Plaintiff. The Court  
16 has reviewed the motions and issues its rulings as set forth below.

17 **I. DISCUSSION**

18 **A. Plaintiff's "Recommendation for Rule 35. Garcia Laboratory Results"**  
19 **(Doc. 59) and "Request for Rule 35 Physical and Mental Examination"**  
20 **(Doc. 65)**

21 Rule 35(a)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure authorizes the Court to order  
22 a party whose mental or physical condition "is in controversy to submit to a physical or  
23 mental examination by a suitably licensed or certified examiner." Such an examination is  
24 justified if a party's medical condition is in controversy and good cause exists.  
25 *Schlagenhauf v. Holder*, 379 U.S. 104, 119-20 (1964).

26 On April 27, 2016, Plaintiff filed a "Discovery Request to be Examined by an  
27 Outside Physician" (Doc. 50). The Court did not find good cause to grant Plaintiff's  
28 request and denied the motion (Doc. 58 at 9). Plaintiff now files copies of laboratory  
results (Doc. 60) and his "Recommendation for Rule 35. Garcia Laboratory Results"

1 (Doc. 59), stating that Plaintiff was diagnosed in 2008 in Durango Jail with HIV/AIDS  
2 and is being deprived of medicine for the condition. Plaintiff requests that the Court  
3 “grant Rule 35 to have the examiner of physician [sic] to examine Garcia Laboratory  
4 results ‘unbias’ to delineate and confirm the severity of my condition . . . .” (Doc. 59 at  
5 2). The lab reports provided by the Plaintiff do not establish that Plaintiff has HIV/AIDS.  
6 The Court considered this lab report in its Order filed on March 4, 2016 and found that  
7 the report “does not support Plaintiff’s claim that he suffers from HIV, AIDS . . . .”  
8 (Doc. 43 at 4-5).

9 On September 15, 2016, the Clerk of Court docketed Plaintiff’s “Request for Rule  
10 35 Physical and Mental Examination,” in which Plaintiff states that he “wishes to be  
11 alleviated or treated” for a number of alleged medical conditions. (Doc. 65 at 2). It is  
12 improper to move for a Rule 35 examination for the purpose of obtaining medical  
13 treatment. *See Green v. Branson*, 108 F.3d 1296, 1304 (10th Cir. 1997) (upholding  
14 denial of inmate’s Rule 35 motion where the “primary purpose was to obtain medical  
15 care and to complain of deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs”).

16 The Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to establish good cause for an independent  
17 medical examination pursuant to Rule 35, Fed. R. Civ. P. Further, it has been held that  
18 “Rule 35 does not allow for a physical examination of oneself . . . .” *Berg v. Prison*  
19 *Health Services*, 376 F. App’x 723, 724 (9th Cir. 2010); *see also Smith v. Carroll*, 602  
20 F.Supp.2d 521, 526 (D. Del. 2009) (stating that Rule 35 “does not vest the court with  
21 authority to appoint an expert to examine a party wishing an examination of himself”).  
22 Finally, Plaintiff has not demonstrated the ability to pay for the costs of an independent  
23 medical examination. *See Patton v. Hollingsworth*, No. 2:14-cv-00519-LDG-PAL, 2015  
24 WL 1877426, at \*1 (D. Nev. April 22, 2015) (“Rule 35 does not authorize [pro se  
25 prisoner plaintiff] to seek his own free examination to obtain evidence to prosecute his  
26 case.”).

27 For the above reasons, Plaintiff’s requests for an independent medical examination  
28 (Docs. 59, 65) will be denied. In addition, Plaintiff is warned that he should not file

1 duplicative motions on any subject matter in this case. Duplicative motions will be  
 2 stricken without further notice to Plaintiff and without considering the additional  
 3 arguments contained in the duplicative motions.

4 **B. Plaintiff's "Memorandum of Law In Support of Appointment of Counsel"**  
 5 **(Doc. 64)**

6 In March 2016, the Court denied Plaintiff's request for the appointment of counsel  
 7 (Doc. 36). (Doc. 44). On April 15, 2016, Plaintiff filed a "Recommendation to be  
 8 Appointed Counsel" (Doc. 49), in which Plaintiff stated that "I believe the District Court  
 9 is fully aware of my ignorance of law; I respectfully request to be Appointed Counsel  
 10 . . . ." The Court denied the motion (Doc. 58 at 11). On September 2, 2016, Plaintiff  
 11 filed "Memorandum of Law in Support of Motion to Be Appointed Counsel" (Doc. 64),  
 12 again requesting the appointment of counsel because Plaintiff (i) is "in punitive  
 13 Administrative Segregation and has no ability to investigate the facts," (ii) is an indigent  
 14 prisoner without legal training, (iii) "might have a jury trial, which requires much greater  
 15 legal skills than the Plaintiff has or can develop."

16 As previously explained to Plaintiff, there is no constitutional right to the  
 17 appointment of counsel in a civil case. *See Johnson v. U.S. Dep't of Treasury*, 939 F.2d  
 18 820, 824 (9th Cir. 1991); *Ivey v. Bd of Regents of the Univ. of Alaska*, 673 F.2d 266, 269  
 19 (9th Cir. 1982). The Court may appoint counsel for indigent civil litigants only in  
 20 exceptional circumstances. *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986)).  
 21 The Court's March 10, 2016 and July 22, 2016 Orders did not find that exceptional  
 22 circumstances existed in this case that warranted the appointment of counsel. (Doc. 44 at  
 23 2-3; Doc. 58 at 8). Plaintiff's statements in his "Memorandum of Law in Support of  
 24 Motion to Be Appointed Counsel" do not alter that finding. Accordingly, the Court will  
 25 deny Plaintiff's third request for court-appointed counsel.

26 **3. Plaintiff's "Injunction for Organization" (Doc. 61)**

27 On August 8, 2016, Plaintiff filed "Injunction for Organization" wherein he  
 28 requests that the Court send him "copies of the First Amended complaint to submit a

1 'clean' version to continue in the proceedings." Plaintiff indicates that he was transferred  
 2 to Kasson from Central Unit of the Arizona Department of Corrections in July and prison  
 3 officials "lossen [sic] or taken my originals [sic] writings of the First Amended complaint  
 4 and other belongings in which have manifest dismay in proceeding with Document #58-1  
 5 Order." The Court deems Plaintiff's request to be a request for the return of his papers  
 6 allegedly taken during his move. Such a request is injunctive in nature and more  
 7 appropriately directed to the Defendants, not this Court. The Court does not have  
 8 Plaintiff's documents. The Court will order Defendant Ryan to respond to Plaintiff's  
 9 "Injunction for Organization" (Doc. 61). The Court will further order that the Clerk of  
 10 Court send to the Plaintiff his "Motion: to Amend Complaint" (Doc. 46) and all exhibits  
 11 attached.

## 12 II. CONCLUSION

13 **IT IS ORDERED** denying Plaintiff's "Recommendation for Rule 35. Garcia  
 14 Laboratory Results" (Doc. 59).

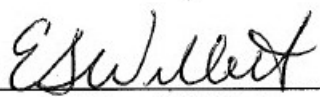
15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** denying Plaintiff's "Request for Rule 35 Physical  
 16 and Mental Examination" (Doc. 65).

17 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** denying Plaintiff's "Memorandum of Law In  
 18 Support of Appointment of Counsel" (Doc. 64), which is docketed as a motion.

19 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that within **fourteen days** from the filing of this  
 20 Order, Defendant Ryan shall respond to Plaintiff's "Injunction for Organization" (Doc.  
 21 61), which the Court construes as a request for injunctive relief for the return of  
 22 Plaintiff's legal documents.

23 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of Court mail to Plaintiff a copy of  
 24 his "Motion: to Amend Complaint" (Doc. 46) and all exhibits attached.

25 Dated this 19th day of September, 2016.

26   
 27 Eileen S. Willett  
 28 United States Magistrate Judge